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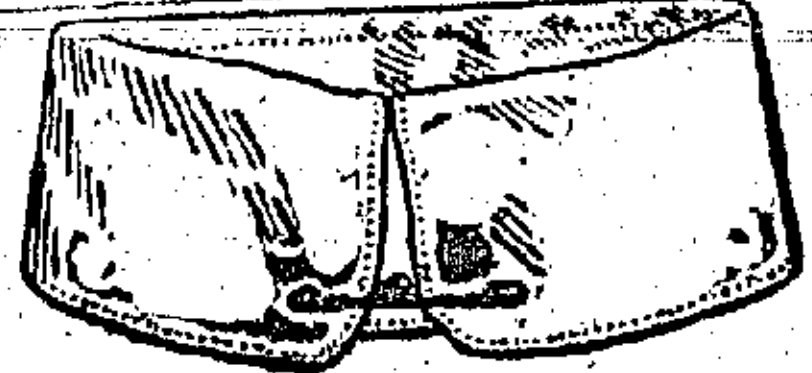
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THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL.

TWELFTH MEETING.

TWO MEN SELECTED OUT OF NINE.

A meeting of the Hongkong Conscription Tribunal was held yesterday in the Council Chamber, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., presiding over a full attendance of members. Nine cases were under consideration and, out of these, two men were selected for military service, both being given temporary exemption. One other was exempted on the condition that he undertake certain work in contemplation. In the summary given below he is included among those totally exempt. Yesterday's results, briefly, were as follows:—

P. & O. COMPANY.

A. E. Martin, exempt.

M. T. Johnson, exemption until Mr. Parr's return.

There are no unfit men of military age in this firm.

HOLT'S WHARF.

W. J. Owens, exempt.

C. R. M. Young, exempt on condition of taking up certain specified work.

In this firm the following have been rejected as unfit:—H. P. Allgood, E. W. Sleight, C. E. P. Herbst, and A. Coghill.

H.K. & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO.

W. S. Brown, exempt.

F. H. Crapnell, exempt.

In this Company, G. L. Kay has been rejected as unfit.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

R. Taylor, exempt.

There are no unfit men of military age in this Company.

MESSRS. G. MARTIN, LTD.

G. Blair, temporary exemption until October 12th.

There are no unfit men of military age in this Company.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

J. F. Anderson, exempt.

There are no unfit men of military age in this Company.

RESULTS UP TO DATE

So far the names of 337 men have been revised by the Tribunal. Out of these 148 men have been declared medically unfit, leaving 189 cases to be dealt with. The following is the result of the Tribunal's deliberations:—

Total Exemptions 122

Temporary Exemptions 24

No Exemption 38

Substitutions 5

P. & O. COMPANY.

The first cases considered were those of A. E. Martin and N. T. Johnson. Mr. P. L. Knight appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Knight)—We see from your papers that the Company owns and operates the principal British line of mail and passenger steamers between Hongkong, India and the United Kingdom, and that the fleet is now largely requisitioned by the Imperial Government, and that the Company is doing, during the war, important confidential work for the Government in connection with the requisitioned steamers and otherwise, in addition, of course, to carrying on a general passenger and cargo service. You put it to us, Mr. Knight, that the Company's work is of essential importance, both imperially and locally, and you ask for the absolute exemption of both men before the Tribunal. The Company's pre-war staff in Hongkong comprised six Europeans and 14 Portuguese and Chinese in the office. Now the Europeans in the office are reduced to four, that is to say, Mr. Parr, the superintendent, yourself, and Mr. Johnson and Mr. Martin, who are before us. The Portuguese and Chinese office staff has been increased to 16. Two men have left the Hongkong office for military service and five from the other Far Eastern offices of the Company, making seven altogether. Mr. Parr is away on leave. When did he go?

Mr. KNIGHT—On May 15th. I think he will be back in October or at the beginning of November.

The CHAIRMAN—The number of the Company's steamers coming to Hongkong has largely decreased during the war. Ordinarily you have now each way about two a month, have you not?

Mr. KNIGHT—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Johnson)—You are 37 and single, and are in charge of the freight department. You have been about 30 years with the Company. You volunteered last year before the Military Service Commission. Is there anything you wish to add to what has already been written?

Mr. JOHNSON—Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Martin)—You are 34 and single, and you are in the passage department and assisting gen-

erally. You have had certain previous military training. You were for seven years in the County of London Yeomanry. You volunteered last year before the Military Service Commission. You tell us that you do not ask for exemption. Is there anything you wish to add?

Mr. MARTIN—Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Knight)—The Tribunal has carefully read your written statement on behalf of the Company, but, of course, as in all cases, we come to no decision until we hear anything said before us and our minds are still quite open.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption in the case of one, stating that he did not object to a temporary exemption until Mr. Parr's return.

Mr. KNIGHT asked permission to address the Tribunal, in private, regarding the work which had to be done by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Martin, and this permission was granted.

Subsequently the Chairman announced that the decision of the Tribunal was that exemption would be granted to Mr. Martin, and temporary exemption would be granted to Mr. Johnson until Mr. Parr's return to the Colony.

HOLT'S WHARF.

The cases of W. J. Owens and C. R. M. Young were then considered. Mr. G. M. Young appeared on behalf of the firm.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Young)—We understand we are dealing with the staff engaged in the construction of an additional wharf and godowns in Kowloon. You put it to us that this work, providing, as it does, increased facilities for shipping, is of essential importance, both imperially and to the Colony. You ask, upon one ground or the other, for exemption of both men. The work commenced in March, 1915, and the European staff was then one engineer and one foreman.

Now the European staff comprises two engineers—Mr. C. R. M. Young and another—and three overseers, of whom we understand Mr. Owens is one. No member of the staff has left Hongkong for military service.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. C. R. M. Young)—You are 36 and married and a civil engineer. We understand you came to Hongkong from Shanghai about nine months ago. You came partly to replace Mr. Austin, who has gone on leave. You propose to go back to Shanghai when Mr. Austin returns. When will that be?

Mr. YOUNG—In September.

The CHAIRMAN—The firm suggest that the Tribunal should refer the case of Mr. C. R. M. Young to the Military Service Committee in Shanghai, but Mr. Young is for the time being ordinarily resident here, and we have no power to hand over the duty, which the ordinance puts upon us to any other Tribunal. We decide against the firm on that point.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Owens)—You are 38 and single and you are, at present, foreman of the construction works. You have been in the Far East with the Company for five years. How long have you been in Hongkong?

Mr. OWENS—Since February, 1916.

The CHAIRMAN—All that time you have been supervising this reconstruction work?

Mr. OWENS—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You have been doing similar work during the whole five years?

Mr. OWENS—I was in Sumatra from June, 1913, doing similar work.

The CHAIRMAN—Your papers raise two points outside the one of your indispensability. You say you are a shipwright by trade, although you have not done that work for the past five years. Do you want to do shipwrights' work now?

Mr. OWENS—Yes.

Mr. G. M. Young—There is a definite proposal. It is on account of the Ministry of Shipping for ships being built on Government account. Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. have been asked by the Ministry to supervise the building, and as the work is increasing they have wired appointing Mr. Owens to assist Mr. Sleight in this work of supervision.

The CHAIRMAN—The proposal is that he should do that work?

Mr. G. M. Young—There are a number of standard steamers being built and Mr. Owens is the only shipwright. The others are engineers. It is nothing to do with Taikoo or Kowloon. It is on behalf of the Ministry of Shipping.

The CHAIRMAN—The work would really be work in both yards?

Mr. G. M. Young—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—The other point raised by Mr. Owens is that he claims exemption in order to proceed Home on the ground that he is not ordinarily resident in the Colony. He has told us that he has been here for some years.

Mr. G. M. Young—If he claims that I shall claim that he remain here for this particular work.

The CHAIRMAN—It is clear that for the time being he is ordinarily resident here, and on that point the Tribunal decides against him. That leaves the point of his being, with the approval of the Tribunal, exempted conditionally upon his doing the work referred to. We understand that the firm are not pressing so much now for absolute exemption.

Asked if there was anything further he wished to add, Mr. G. M. Young said he would like to make a few remarks on Mr. C. R. M. Young's case. Mr. C. R. M. Young was a civil engineer with great experience of ferro-concrete construction. He was two and a half years in Shanghai building some of the most modern warehouses of ferro-concrete and is one of the most expert men they had in China now.

The CHAIRMAN—The work now is practically completed, is it not?

Mr. G. M. Young—I am trying to show his value because the trade of other ports has to be taken in conjunction with Hongkong. Our business in other ports has to be considered.

The CHAIRMAN—The work in Hongkong is practically completed?

Mr. G. M. Young—Yes, but I wish you to consider our claim from a wider point of view. Mr. Young then explained how the warehouses necessary for an essential part of the business of the China Navigation Company as well as the Holt steamers and how important it was that they should have technical assistance to superintend the building of new godowns and to add to and otherwise keep the existing ones in good order. It was important work and without skilled attention and supervision the properties would undoubtedly materially depreciate.

Shanghai had done its best to obtain local assistance and had approached the London office, but no civil engineers were to be obtained at Home. They were, therefore, absolutely dependent on the men out here and for that reason they asked for the exemption of Mr. C. R. M. Young.

The CHAIRMAN—We understand you want Mr. C. R. M. Young to go to Shanghai, where, on Mr. Austin's return here, you tell us he is required. You tell us there are not the necessary men in Shanghai to do the work which has to be done.

Mr. G. M. Young—When I refer to Shanghai, I mean the ports under the control of Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN—Are there any definite works being carried out in Shanghai?

Mr. G. M. Young—In Hankow we intend to build a large godown. The work is waiting.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it to us that this work is absolutely waiting for him? Unless he is exempted and goes to Hankow the work will be delayed?

Mr. G. M. Young—It will certainly be delayed. I cannot say that it will even be undertaken without him. Mr. Young is fully qualified as a civil engineer.

Major Morgan—Is Mr. Austin a fully qualified civil engineer?

Mr. G. M. Young—No.

Major Morgan—You have just stated that the work here is practically finished. Could not Mr. Keigwin superintend anything to be done here and allow Mr. Austin to look after the works in the Treaty Ports and so release Mr. Young for service?

Mr. G. M. Young—It is impracticable. Major Morgan—Could not Mr. Austin stay here and allow Mr. Keigwin to go to the Treaty Ports?

Mr. G. M. Young—Mr. Austin could not do Mr. Keigwin's work.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption in the case of Mr. Young. He made no claim as regards Mr. Owens.

The CHAIRMAN considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that Mr. Young would be exempted and that Mr. Owens would be exempted conditionally upon his being engaged in the work of supervising the building of standard ships, which the Tribunal considered work of Imperial importance.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO.

The cases of W. S. Brown and F. H. Crapnell were then considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Brown)—We see from your papers that the Company's business is that of berthing ships, as we know, and handling and distributing cargo and warehousing goods, at present,

you tell us, to the value of about 50 million dollars. You put it that the Company's work, as being necessary to shipping and the trade of the Colony generally, is of essential importance both imperially and locally. You ask for absolute exemption in both cases. Your pre-war staff was 13 Europeans, of whom five were in the office. The European outside staff at that time was eight. The Portuguese and Chinese in the office numbered 25. The European staff is now reduced to 12 Europeans, including one young man under age; five are in the office including this young man and the outside staff is seven. The Portuguese and Chinese have increased. Three men have left Hongkong for military service.

Mr. Brown—One other man is serving as examination officer in Hongkong.

The CHAIRMAN—The present European office staff of five is made up of yourself, the secretary and managers—Mr. Wolff, chief clerk who is over-age, Mr. Hooper, who is a book-keeper and over-age, and Mr. Crapnell, who is assistant to the chief clerk, and the young man under age, Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Wolff is proposing to go away for short leave, for a month or so, is he not?

Mr. BROWN—He has been granted five weeks' medical leave by the medical board.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Brown)—You are 39 and single and are secretary and manager of the Company. Is there anything on your own behalf you wish to add?

Mr. BROWN—Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Crapnell)—You are 34 and married, and are assistant to the chief clerk who is just going away for a month. You have only been with the Company for nine months. Is there anything you wish to add?

Mr. CRAPNELL—Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Brown)—With regard to the Company, you put it to us that Mr. Crapnell could not be spared even when Mr. Wolff comes back from his month's leave. Is there anything you wish to add?

Mr. BROWN—Yes, I should like to supplement the written statement. I would like to point out that last year we handled 750 steamers which discharged generally into our godowns, 500 steamers discharging alongside our wharves. In and out daily we deal with 3,500 tons of cargo; on an average 350 delivery orders and 150 bills of lading are presented to our office in Kowloon daily; we have letter boxes on every ferry bringing us an average of 25 letters an hour. I would also point out that the peculiarities and details connected with our work are rather different to anything else, and they are so difficult that a printed book of instructions, which has to be made up and revised every year, is sent round to the whole of the staff. The whole comprises a volume of 300 closely printed pages and it takes a long time for a man to get into these details. That is the reason we are asking for the exemption of Mr. Crapnell.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Crapnell)—You tell us you have only been with the Company for nine months. Were you in Hongkong before that time?

Mr. CRAPNELL—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You have had considerable shipping experience?

Mr. CRAPNELL—Fifteen years.

The CHAIRMAN—And that is valuable to you in your present position; you are valuable to the Company on account of that?

Mr. CRAPNELL—That is so. I had 15 months' shipping experience in Hongkong.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption in the case of Mr. Crapnell.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that exemption would be granted to both Mr. Brown and Mr. Crapnell.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.

The case of R. Taylor was then considered. Mr. Adamson appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Adamson)—We understand from the papers that the Company's business is the manufacture of cement used in the execution of practically all Government and private buildings in the Colony and also considerably exported.

Mr. ADAMSON—Exported also for Government requirements.

The CHAIRMAN, continuing—It is also one of the largest local British industries, and you put it, therefore, that it is of essential importance imperially and to the Colony. You ask for the absolute exemption of Mr. Taylor, who is one of the engineers of the Kowloon works. The Company's European pre-war staff numbered 10 at Kowloon, plus two at Deep Water Bay, plus four at Macao, making

up 10. The Portuguese and Chinese were 11 at Kowloon, three at Deep Water Bay and three at Macao, making up 16 also. Your present staff is reduced to 9 in Kowloon, including six engineers, one of whom is Mr. Taylor, two at Deep Water Bay as before, and three instead of four at Macao, reducing the total of 16 to 14. The Portuguese and Chinese appear to be much about the same. One man has left Hongkong for military service. Mr. Arnott, the chief engineer at Kowloon, is at present away on leave. When is he coming back?

Mr. ADAMSON—It is the question of getting a steamer. It is coming back shortly.

The CHAIRMAN—Would it be practicable to spare Mr. Taylor when Mr. Arnott returns?

Mr. ADAMSON—No, sir. It would mean closing the Macao works. We are understaffed. These men have more duties than they can possibly perform. It is impossible for them to go on at the same rate as they are doing at present.

The CHAIRMAN—You can carry on with the present number of engineers for the time being, but you cannot carry on permanently?

Mr. ADAMSON—No. We should have to close the Macao works to let Mr. Taylor go, and even then our staff is overworked here and have more than they can undertake. One of the engineers is over 60 and the work in the factory is very tiring on account of the heat and the dust.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Taylor)—You are 30 and single and are an assistant engineer in the Kowloon works. The engineers are on duty day and night, doing night duty in rotation. You do not ask us for exemption. You have heard it stated that it is not practicable to carry on continuously with six engineers at Kowloon. Have you anything to say?

Mr. TAYLOR—Nothing.

Mr. ADAMSON—As regards Deep Water Bay, the works there are brick works. The men there are of no use to the Cement Company.

The CHAIRMAN—What are the shifts? You are not actually working all night, are you? Does not the actual work finish at midnight?

Mr. ADAMSON—Work commences at 7 o'clock in the morning and goes on to midnight. Then the men lie off, but are liable to be called at any time. The next day it is 7 o'clock until 3 o'clock.

Major MORGAN—Mr. Taylor was in Macao, I believe, and came down here to replace Mr. Arnott. Is it his intention to go back to Macao?

Mr. ADAMSON—No. We are one man short. We cannot let him return.

Major MORGAN—I make no claim. The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that Mr. Taylor would be exempt.

MESSRS. G. MARTINI, LTD.

The case of G. Blair was then considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Blair)—The Italian firm of Messrs. G. Martini, Ltd., has its head office in Manila and is doing import and export business and that of a provisions agency. Mr. Martini, the head of the firm, resides in Manila and is of Italian nationality. Until last year the manager of the Hongkong office was an Italian. Since last year you have been the manager. You put it to this Tribunal that the business of Messrs. Martini is of essential importance to the British Empire and to the Colony?

Mr. BLAIR—I do not quite say that, except in so far as it is shipping hemp to London. I obtain the space for that in Hongkong.

The CHAIRMAN—At the outbreak of the war there was no British subject employed by the firm in Hongkong. Now you are the only one. You are 36 and married, and you are the representative of the firm here. You tell us you only joined the firm last year. For how many years was the Hongkong office carried on by an Italian representative?

Mr. BLAIR—For about six years, as far as I can remember.

The CHAIRMAN—You tell us that as far as you know there has never been a British subject here before in the firm?

Mr. BLAIR—Never.

The CHAIRMAN—You served in the South African war?

Mr. BLAIR—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—In speaking on behalf of the firm you tell us that the firm deals in goods procured in Italy, not obtainable in England, and if such goods were not hereafter procurable in consequence

of the closing down of the firm's business here, the trade of the Colony would be prejudicially affected to some extent. Is a British manager specially necessary for the procuring these goods?

Mr. BLAIR—I would not say that exactly.

The CHAIRMAN—Would it necessarily follow that the business would close down if you went?

Mr. BLAIR—I do not suppose they could put anyone in my place.

The CHAIRMAN—They seem to have a fairly large staff. They have about 15 names in the *Directory de Chronicle*. If this office was of such importance would they not send over one of their men here?

Mr. BLAIR—I have not suggested that to them.

The CHAIRMAN—Could not an over-age or unfit man be obtained to carry it on?

Mr. BLAIR—Not unless he had a knowledge of the business. It would take me at least three or four months to teach another man.

The CHAIRMAN—Could they get another Italian as agent?

Mr. BLAIR—I do not know whether the Company would agree. I simply wrote to them saying that I was called before the Tribunal and asking what they wanted to do. They wrote asking for my exemption.

Major MORGAN claimed non-exemption.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that Mr. Blair would be temporarily exempt until October 12th in order to make arrangements.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

The case of J. F. Anderson was then considered. Mr. A. G. Gordon appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Gordon)—We have read your letter and your papers and see that you put it to us that the Company manufactures steel castings for ship-building and other purposes. Before the war such castings were imported mainly from England and Germany. Recently they have been imported from U.S.A. and Japan.

Mr. GORDON—Anything one could do in the Colony we have had a chance to do.

The CHAIRMAN—You are doing work for standard ships now under construction and you put it to us that it is of essential importance to the Empire and to the Colony that the work should be done here?

Mr. GORDON—Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN—I think the Tribunal agrees as to the importance of the work. You ask for the absolute exemption of Mr. Anderson. You tell us that the work has very much increased during the war.

Mr. GORDON—Tribled.

The CHAIRMAN—Your European staff at the outbreak of the war was yourself alone. You had the assistance of a Chinese foreman, but you were the only European. There were about 30 or 40 Chinese workmen. Your staff now is four Europeans; that is to say, yourself, as chief manager, and Mr. Anderson, who assists you in the management of the foundry, Mr. Briston, clerk and store-keeper, and Mr. Fisher, who helps Mr. Briston. Mr. Anderson is the only one before the Tribunal. Your Chinese workmen have increased from 30 to 40 to over a hundred. One man who was engaged by the Company as clerk of works at the outbreak of war went away to the front.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Anderson)—You are 34 and single. You were engaged last year and you assist Mr. Gordon in the management of the foundry. Up to that time the entire management was done by Mr. Gordon himself. Is there anything you wish to add to what has been written?

Mr. ANDERSON—Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Gordon)—You put it to us that you cannot yourself carry on the management of this foundry without Mr. Anderson.

Mr. GORDON—Impossible.

Major MORGAN—When did Mr. Anderson leave England?

Mr. ANDERSON—On March 25th, 1914.

Major MORGAN—Where have you been since?

Mr. ANDERSON—In the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Major MORGAN—I make no claim.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the decision of the Tribunal was that Mr. Anderson would be exempted.

MR. RODGER AND MR. NICOL.

Mr. Rodger and Mr. Nicol were then called.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Rodger)—You have been before the Tribunal and are an apprentice engineer at the Taikoo Dock. The Tribunal decided that you could be spared. Mr. Reid, who appeared for the Taikoo Dock Company, asked that you should go as a marine engineer.

should the Tribunal agree. Commander Beckwith promised to arrange matters and we are prepared to grant you exemption conditionally upon your taking an appointment as an engineer on a steamer approved by Commander Beckwith, as the Tribunal considers that work of Imperial importance and important to the Colony. Mr. Rodger agreed.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Nicol)—You are in a similar case. You are an engineer in the Taikoo Sugar refinery and hold a first-class marine engineer's certificate. The Tribunal has already decided you could be spared. We understand you are prepared to take an appointment as an engineer on a steamer approved by Commander Beckwith. The Tribunal considers that important work in imperial interests and in the essential interests of the Colony. Are you willing?

Mr. NICOL—Quite.

The CHAIRMAN—The Tribunal approves of that arrangement and grants you exemption on such a condition.

Major MORGAN—The case of Mr. Cooke came up the other day and I wrote about his being taken for a marine engineer. The reply I received was that the General Officer Commanding had decided that his name should be taken off the enrolment list. I wrote back asking that in future cases questions of this sort should be referred to the military authorities first. When a man is before the Tribunal and is taken, the military authorities should hear about it first and then it might be referred to others.

The CHAIRMAN—The Tribunal will note your objection. The cases of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Rodger are different. Mr. Cooke had been enrolled and gazetted. There was no question then that he was in the hands of the military authorities. In the case of Mr. Rodger, when Mr. Reid requested that his services should be utilised in this way, we said certainly as soon as the proposal was made. Then it was our decision. The matter was referred to Commander Beckwith. This is the only decision we have given in the matter.

Major MORGAN—About Mr. Nicol.

The CHAIRMAN—I understand that he has never been gazetted.

Major MORGAN—The point is that I should like these questions to go to the military authorities first so that we may know where we are.

The CHAIRMAN—We have never given a decision in the case of Mr. Rodger until this afternoon.

Major MORGAN—You said he would not be exempted.

The CHAIRMAN—I do not wish to argue the matter. When we stated he would not be exempted we said, at the same time, that his services could be utilised in the way suggested. We note your point and will certainly give it our attention. In the event of a man being enrolled, of course, the matter is one for the military authorities. The Tribunal recognises that. In the case of Mr. Rodger nothing of that kind was done. We do not wish in any way to infringe on the rights of the military authorities. We are in complete agreement on that point.

Major MORGAN—I understand that.

The Tribunal then adjourned until Wednesday, at 3.30.

POSITION OF GENERAL MAURICE.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. MacPherson said that Major Davies seemed to think the War Office had treated General Maurice rather too gently. He (Mr. MacPherson) took the view that they treated General Maurice not gently by any means. He had been punished—there was no other word for it—for his action quickly, and at the same time most effectively. The punishment General Maurice received was that he should be retired or placed upon retired pay. He did not know whether the hon. and gentleman realised what that meant. When General Maurice was placed upon retired pay it was not upon retired pay of his rank as major-general, but upon his substantive rank, and he believed the retired pay of General Maurice at the present time would be only £225 a year. When one thought of the brilliant future that was before him—the brilliant prospects—it would be realised that the punishment under the Royal Warrant was swift in effect, and reassured the regimental officers in the Army that there was no attempt on the part of the War Office to favour generals. He assured the House that he, for one, was of the opinion that the action the War Office took in the case of General Maurice would have a great effect, and would make generals hesitate long before they took such action as General Maurice had taken. It would be a calamity if the idea got abroad that because a man occupied a very high rank he received from the Army Council or any other military authority, preferential treatment.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets.

Defendant said he was engaged to carry the tickets by another man.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$25, in default, a month's hard labour.

AN OPIUM CASE.

An old Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 2½ taels of prepared opium in excess of the amount allowed by Government.

Defendant stated that a man gave her the opium to take to Tingmoon.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case till to-day, fixing bail at \$250.

GAMBLING.

Ten Chinese, including two women, were charged with gambling.

It was stated that the police raided a house in First Street and arrested the defendants, who were playing a game called *Ngau Pai*. The sum of \$4.50 was found.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined each defendant \$3, with the alternative of six days' hard labour.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting a woman hawker in Rudder Street on Saturday.

Sergt. Blackman stated that complainant was brought to the Police Station in a serious condition. When he wanted to remove her to the Hospital she refused.

Defendant stated that complainant was selling damaged and unwholesome fruit, and he prevented his children from purchasing it.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case, fixing bail at \$5.

SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a gold bangle from a child's arm.

Complainant stated that she was carrying her little daughter on the Praya when defendant committed the offence.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to undergo three months' hard labour and to receive 12 strokes with the birch.

Two little boys were charged with snatching a gold-mounted rattan bangle from a small child in Queen's Road Central.

Inspector Brown stated that one of the boys seized the child's hand, and, taking out a knife, cut the rattan bangle and then ran away. The child's hand was injured. An alarm was raised and a *lukong* arrested the defendants.

One defendant stated that the other defendant gave him the bangle. Mr. Wood discharged one defendant, as the evidence was insufficient against him, and sentenced the other defendant to a week's hard labour and 12 strokes with the birch.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

LEAGUE—"B" DIVISION.

CIVIL SERVICE v. CRAIGENGOWER.

Played on the Civil Service ground on Saturday and won by the visitors by 57 games to 42. Scores:—

Rumjahn and Clark beat Bradbury and Clark, 6-5; beat Woodman and Goodall, 6-5; beat Wood and Carter, 8-3.

Bass and Kharas lost to Bradbury and Clark, 5-6; beat Woodman and Goodall, 6-5; beat Wood and Carter, 6-5.

T. Thompson and F. G. Thompson lost to Bradbury and Clark, 4-7; beat Woodman and Goodall, 10-1; beat Wood and Carter, 6-5.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

REVISION OF EXEMPTIONS.

All general exemptions from Patrol duty (except those covered by certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent) will be treated as withdrawn as from the 31st instant.

Applications for general exemption will be dealt with by Service Board at this office at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, Aug. 1st.

SERVICE BOARD.

All Chief Inspectors will attend in uniform at this office at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, August 1st.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

On and from Monday, July 29th, and until further Orders, Search Supervisors who have been warned for duty for Sections 3, 7, and 8 at Central will not report at Central, but will instead report at the Harbour Office at 5.30 p.m. and 8.50 p.m. for duty.

FORMS.

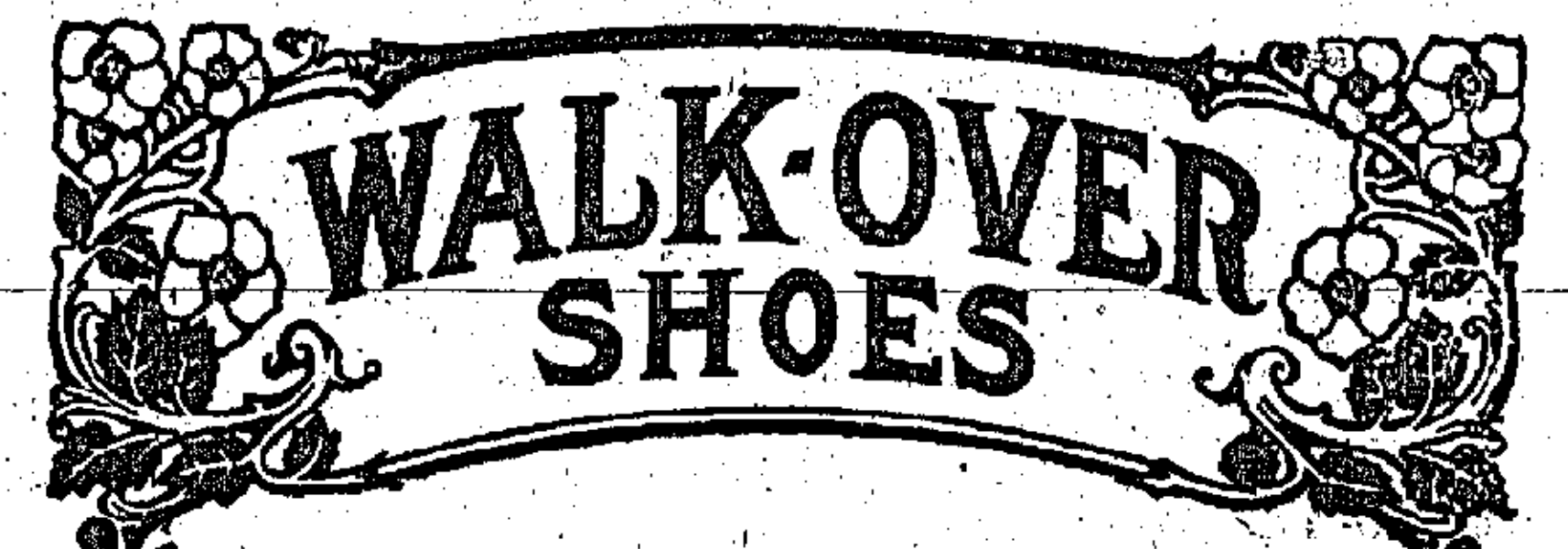
A Stock of Standard Forms is in course of preparation. Notice will be given in these Orders when complete. Unit Commanders are requested to at once give A.S.P. Forms an estimate of the number of Forms required for a period of 6 months.

By Order.

T. F. HOUAR,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant
July 29th, 1912.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.



MENS
LIGHT WEIGHT
BROWN KID
AND MEDIUM WEIGHT
BROWN LEATHER
BOOTS

UNEQUALLED VALUE

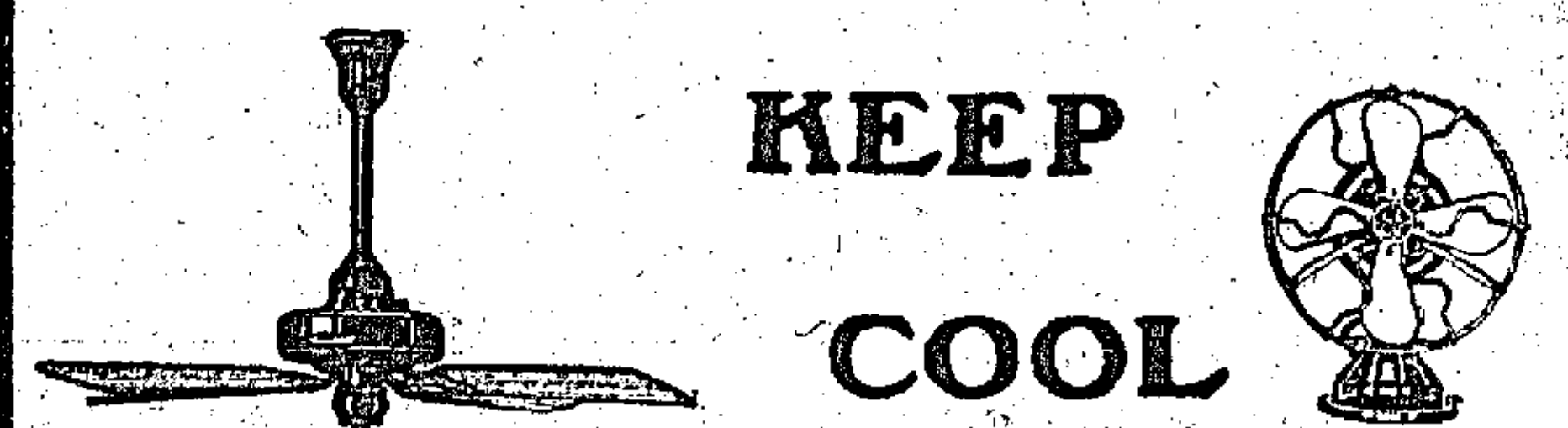
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\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50 AND \$15.00

PER PAIR.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.



G-E FANS PROMOTE BODILY COMFORT.

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Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Sole Agents,

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HONGKONG.

CANTON.



NEW DESIGNS IN

BABY

LARGE
ROOMY
STYLES

CARRIAGES

DARK BLUE, DARK GREEN, WINE,
COFFEE, TAN.

INEXPENSIVE GO-CARS.

BIG BEN



THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE DIOCESAN BOYS SCHOOL.

NEXT TERM begins on MONDAY, September 9th, 1918. Parents and New Scholars can see the Headmaster on September 7th and 8th, from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Prospectus and Syllabus for 1918-1919 can be obtained now on application to the School. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A. (Oxon.), Headmaster. [2266]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared. The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1918, to the holders of the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/3 per Dollar. By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, 29th July, 1918. [2267]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Battery Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate.)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price.
1238	1238	West of New Road, Battery Street, Hongkong.	47 feet by 60 feet	0.125	2,800	11,200

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Wai Kwan Path, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate.)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price.
1269	1269	Adjoining the old Police Station, Wai Kwan Path, Hongkong.	47 feet by 60 feet	0.125	2,800	11,200

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 31st July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at "Abertolwyn" No. 14, Teak Road, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:- Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Teak Folding Tables, Teak Overmantel, Lady's Writing Desks, Brass and Copper Fenders, Teak Flower Stand, White Lace Curtains, Pictures and Porcelain, Marble Mantel Clock, Brass Clock in Case (380 days), Draught and Wire Screens, etc., etc. Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard with Mirror, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cut Glass and Silver Ware, etc., etc. Double and Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Double Wardrobes with Mirrors, Marble Top Teak Washstands and Dressing Tables, Baitan Chairs and Tables, Toilet Crockery, etc., etc. Bathrooms, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CANTON BLACK WOODWARE.

Comprising:- Curio Cabinets, Couches, Armchairs and Chairs, Lady's Desk, Tea Table, Wall Brackets, Flower Stands, Tappets, Square Tables, Overmantel, etc., etc. AND Plants in Pots, Electric Ceiling Fan and Light Fittings, etc., etc. N.B.—All the Teak Furniture is light stained. On view from TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1918. Catalogues will be issued. Terms.—Cash on delivery. GEO. FLAMBERT, Auctioneer. [2269]

INTIMATIONS

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. CHATER, C.M.G., on FRIDAY, 9th August, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd August to the 10th August, both days inclusive. C. BERNARD BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, 27th July, 1918. [2263]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 54

WANTED.

LADY LEAVING THE COLONY can be thoroughly recommended Baby Amah. Good worker and reliable in every way. Apply to—Box 247, c/o "Daily Press" Office.

WANTED.

PIANO, preferably Baby Grand. Good make and condition essential. Full particulars to—Box No. 2257, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2267]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE STORE KEEPER. Apply in own writing, with copies of references, stating age, experience and salary required, to—W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. [2268]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2261]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at the PEAK for a year. Four Bed-rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court. Apply—B. POTTER, Prince's Building. [2262]

TO LET.

SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (38 miles from Victoria, B.C.) and four miles from Duncan Station. ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating and excellent cod, flat fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw. Apply—M. R. SPRINGETT, Maple Bay, B.C., Canada. [2268]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamoon, British Consulate. For rent and further particulars apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., 6A, Des Voeux Road. [2217]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton. No. 57, TEN PAKE, LUSTELKHE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [226]

TO LET.

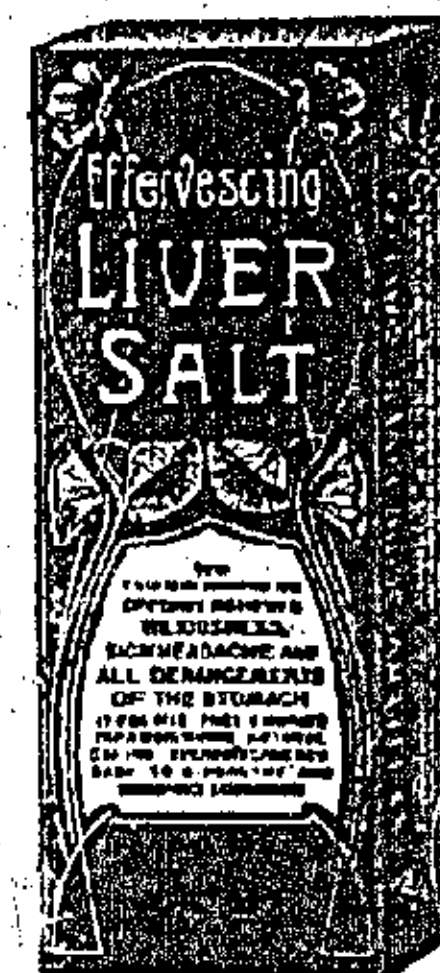
NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, No. 83, TEN PAKE. Apply to—LINSTRAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2268]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [2268]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S



A SAFE AND GENTLE

APERIENT

making a Pleasant, Cooling and

Refreshing Drink.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 18.

DEATHS.

GRONROOS.—On the 26th July, 1918, on board the R.M.S. "Fakou", of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Lappa District, MATTHIAS OSWALD GRONROOS, Age 31 years. Interred in the Protestant Cemetery, at Macao, on the following day. [2264]

McCOLL.—At Hongkong, on 20th July, ANNIE TWEDDIE ALEXANDER, wife of DONALD McCOLL (Shanghai). Funeral will pass the Monument to-day, at 5.30 p.m. [2270]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 29th JULY, 1918.

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

Ever since Messrs. LENIN and TROTSKY and their Bolshevik colleagues placed Russia at the mercy of the Central Powers the Allies have been anxious to help the nation to reorganise itself and regain its independence. Before, however, they could take action it was necessary that a clear indication should be given that their intervention would be welcomed, and not resented, by those in whose behalf it was undertaken. Germany, of course, would eagerly seize upon any opportunity of misrepresenting the motives of the Allies in order to further her own designs. Recently, however, the Allies have landed forces in the Murman region, under an agreement with the local Government, to protect it from invasion by the Germans and interference by its neighbour. Since then the Allies have been invited to take joint military action in Eastern Siberia. At first there was some difficulty in accepting this invitation owing to the existence of two rival Governments—one at Vladivostok, and the other at Grodekovo, near Hainin—both opposed to the Bolsheviks, but professing different political creeds. The Provisional Government at Vladivostok was denounced by General HONVARTH, the head of the Government set up at Grodekovo, as "more Socialistic than Kerensky's" and as destructive rather than constructive. Happily, however, there is every promise now of an understanding

being reached between the two organisations. Meanwhile, co-operation has been arranged between General HONVARTH and General DIENST, the leader of the Czech-Slovak forces, which have been successfully opposing the Bolsheviks in Eastern Siberia. In these circumstances there is no longer any reason for hesitation on the part of the Allies. The desirability of taking steps to guard against Germany's schemes in this part of the world has long been urged. In March last Lord ROBERT CEIL asked: "Is there any reason to suppose that the Germans will not try to penetrate and dominate a rich country like Siberia?" He answered his own question by declaring that, in his opinion, "we should be very foolish, if not criminal, if we did not take every step possible to prevent the German penetration of the East." The doubts that were entertained in some quarters as to the danger to be apprehended have been dispelled by the documents found on Austro-German war-prisoners showing that the Kaiser ordered them to fight in Siberia and promised them a subsequent reward. It is satisfactory, therefore, to learn that their path being cleared, the Allies have decided to dispatch a force composed of Japanese, Chinese, American, French and British troops to assist the Czech-Slovaks. Apparently, only limited action is contemplated at present for the necessary and legitimate protection of threatened national interests. No doubt the Allies will be guided in the future by the logic of events. In any event, the international character of the force sent to Siberia robs it of any suggestion of aggressive or annexationist intention. It will be noticed that Japan, which has the greatest interest at stake both by reason of her geographical proximity to and her economic relations with this territory, intervenes at the request of the United States. That is a fact which should make it impossible for our enemies to delude the Russian people into playing their game under the impression that they are performing a patriotic duty. The object of the Allies is to check German penetration and help Russia to freedom.

Two cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The departure of the *Monteagle*, which was to have sailed at noon to-day, has been postponed until noon to-morrow (Wednesday).

Bishop Pozzoni has ordered special prayers for a speedy and victorious peace to be recited in every Catholic Church in the Colony on Sunday next, August 4th. He exhorts all Catholics to endeavour to gain the Portiuncula indulgence and to contribute as much as they can to War Charities.

During the storm yesterday the Clock Tower at the University was struck by lightning, but little damage was done. The flagstaff, however, was smashed. The hawsers by which the flag is run up and down seem to have acted as conductors. Curiously enough, the University does not possess a lightning conductor.

Khan Sahib Hasham Khan has received a letter from his brother, the Hon. Captain Ajab Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, I.O.M., informing him that H.E. the Viceroy of India has accepted his offer to go to the front and that he has been appointed a Liaison Officer with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the status of a Staff Captain on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Egypt.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

July 29th, 10.15 a.m.

Warning. Low pressure area extending from China Sea to east of Balintang and Bashi Channels. A circular depression may be forming in it to the N.W. of Luzon.

July 28th, 3.30 p.m.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of Bashi Channel, moving N.E.

July 29th, 11 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over the southern part of Formosa Channel, moving N.W.

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT GLENDINNING.

CORONER'S INQUIRY CONTINUED.

THE STATION ON FIRE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in his capacity as Coroner, continued the inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Police-Sergeant T. Glendinning, who was murdered at Tai O on July 17th. Simultaneously an inquest was held on the body of P.-c. Bhiga Singh (the constable who, it is stated, shot Sergeant Glendinning).

The following were the jury:—Messrs. H. J. Rowe, A. M. de Soares, and D. E. M. de Souza. Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (acting Captain-Superintendent of Police) and Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., were present on behalf of the Police.

Tsang Fuk said: I am Harbour Master's boatman at Tai O. I have been there for nearly four years. I remember the day the Sergeant was shot. I went down to his quarters, as he had sent for me. It was after 10 a.m. He asked me to look after his child. The Sergeant was writing in the charge-room at the time. I took the child upstairs, and just afterwards I heard two shots from a firearm. The report appeared to come from the charge-room. I went downstairs, thinking the Sergeant was shooting birds. When I got to the verandah I saw the Indian B18 standing outside the verandah of the charge-room. Just before that I saw several Indians, who were in plain clothes, running away. By the time I got downstairs all the Chinese had run away. B18 pointed his carbine at me and fired, but the bullet whizzed past me. There was no one on the verandah at the time. I then ran into the boatmen's quarters and hid myself underneath a wooden bed. As I entered, I saw the Sergeant's cook already underneath another bed. B18 fired other shots from outside the verandah, and then ran upstairs.

The Coroner: How do you know that?

Witness: I heard shots being fired upstairs. B18 came downstairs and fired two or three shots.

Mr. King: When you were hiding did you hear anything of Mrs. Glendinning or her baby?—Witness: I heard Mrs. Glendinning and her baby screaming upstairs.

Was that before the shots were fired upstairs?—After. What did B18 do then?—After firing some more shots B18 went into the lamp-room. How do you know he went into the lamp-room?—He came with a tin of kerosene oil into the boatmen's quarters. After firing a few more shots, B18 put kerosene on the wooden beds, and then set fire to them. The cook and I were both under the beds at the time. The Indian then proceeded to the verandah and was firing his rifle. I did not attempt to escape till the fire became very fierce, and till I heard the Indian talking to Mrs. Glendinning, who was screaming in the charge-room. I then ran towards Shek Tai Po.

Mr. King: How did you get out?—I could not go out through the gates as they were locked, so I managed to crawl underneath the fence, and then rolled down the slopes of the hill to the fore-shore. I was in the boatmen's quarters for over three-quarters of an hour.

The Coroner: You say that when you came downstairs you saw some Indians running away. Did you see anyone in uniform?—Witness: No.

Was it usual to have a guard at the station?—Yes.

Was he armed and in uniform?—Yes.

HID UNDERNEATH A FUR.

The cook gave evidence to the effect that he lost a watch at Tai O on July 15th; also \$14.50 and a gold chain. He reported the matter to Sergeant Glendinning, and later the same day B18, an Indian, was arrested on suspicion and taken to Hongkong. The Sergeant returned to Tai O at 9 p.m. next day. On the morning of July 17th, Sergeant and Mrs. Glendinning had their breakfast at 8.30 a.m. After breakfast the Sergeant went into the charge-room. Witness then went into the boatmen's quarters and remained there for three-quarters of an hour. He heard two shots fired and ran out. B18 fired at him and witness ran back to the boatmen's quarters and hid underneath a bed. B18 was dressed in multi. Witness also put a wooden tub over his head with the intention of covering himself entirely. Several other shots were fired. All seemed to proceed from the verandah downstairs. Witness did not see anyone on the verandah; all had run away.

Mr. King:—How did you know they had run away?—Witness: There was not a soul to be found. Continuing, witness stated that he remained in the boatmen's room for nearly three hours, after which he ran away owing to the intensity of the fire. Mr. King:—Did you hear Tsang Fuk go?—Witness: No; if I had I would have run out with him. During this time did you hear your mistress crying?—Yes. Do you know if the Sergeant had any quarrel, previously, with B18 or any of the other Indians?—No.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL AID TO CHINA.

PEKING, July 27th.

America has agreed to the American bankers making a loan to China provided that China cancels all outstanding loans and that all loans be shared by American, British, French and Japanese bankers. The news is welcomed here not only as an indication of American interest in China but as ending the period of frenzied finance. Though the sum of fifty millions gold is mentioned it is insufficient for the cancellation of outstanding loans. The news is also welcomed as terminating the Japanese financial combination.

THE MURDER AT WANCHAI.

PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

TWENTY STAB WOUNDS ON DECEASED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Luk Chi, a house-boy, was charged with the murder of Kwan Kwan, an amah, on Sunday, at No. 5, East Block.

Defendant said he did not murder the woman, but he had a quarrel with her. Inspector Sim stated that the deceased amah and defendant were servants of Mr. B. W. Bradbury, of the Dairy Farm. Early on Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury went out, leaving the amah in the bath-house, where she was busy washing some clothes. Prisoner was in the kitchen at the time, preparing Mr. Bradbury's breakfast, and was evidently cutting bread with a carving knife. Suddenly he picked up the knife and rushed across the cook-house into the bath-room and there attacked the amah, who received over twenty stab wounds. The woman evidently ran through several rooms, as traces of blood were found in them. A little boy, the son of Mr. Hazeland, who was playing in the back-quarters, heard the screams of the amah and ran to Mr. "Aid" Marriott's house and informed him. The latter immediately went to the scene and arrested prisoner, whom he handed over to the Police. The injured woman was taken to Hospital, where she died some time later. At first Dr. McKenny was under the impression that she would survive, but she collapsed suddenly. Inspector Sim added that he wished the case remanded for a week. Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till next Monday.

THE SEARCH FOR THE POLICE LAUNCH.

A Chinese detective stated that on July 17th, at 10 a.m., Sergeant Glendinning, who was in the charge-room, sent witness out on a message. An Indian, was on guard at the time, stationed on the lower verandah. When witness had proceeded some distance on his errand. A fisherman called to him that the Sergeant had been shot. Witness then noticed four or five Indians, in multi, running towards him. He also noticed some Chinese running away. He went to the Police pier and met the Interpreter, after which he proceeded in a boat, along with an Indian, to meet the Police launch. There was no trouble whatever between the Indians and Sergeant Glendinning.

WHY NO RESCUE WAS ATTEMPTED BY CHINESE.

Another witness corroborated the evidence given by the cook as regards the theft of a watch. While on his way to the police station, accompanied by the Interpreter, he met several Indians, some of whom were running in the direction of Tai O and the others up the hill. He and the Interpreter were armed with rifles. They ascended the hill and went to the back of the station, where they waited till the arrival of the Police launch. Witness saw an Indian, who was dressed in uniform, standing on top of the hill away from the station.

Mr. King:—How long after the Sergeant was shot did you see this Indian?—Witness: About an hour after.

Had he a rifle with him?—Yes.

Had he any ammunition?—I cannot say; he was wearing his belt at the time. Why did not you and the other Chinese go to the station and help Mrs. Glendinning and put out the fire instead of waiting for the No. 2 launch to come?—We dared not do it, as shots were being fired all the while.

Another witness stated that when he went to the station at 8.30 a.m. he did not see any Indian guard on duty. He was leaving the station at 10 a.m. when he heard the report of a rifle being fired. He next noticed four Indians following him. He ran to the pier and ordered the boatmen not to take the Indians across. The men carried out his orders. At the time the shot was heard witness noticed several Indians in their quarters, some sleeping and some walking. He had not heard of any quarrel between the Indians and the Sergeant, but he knew that B18 had been locked up for theft.

The Coroner:—Have you ever been into the Indians' quarters?—Witness: Yes, I go there every Saturday.

Were any arms kept there?—Yes. Was it not customary that a man should be on duty?—Yes.

The inquiry was adjourned till this afternoon.

THE WAR.

GERMANS RETREATING ON MARNE FRONT.

ALLIED TROOPS PURSUING ENEMY.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES.

MERCANTILE CRUISER AND DESTROYER SUNK.

-AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN ITALY.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, July 28th.
12.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners and machine-guns in successful raids south-eastward of Arras and in the neighbourhood of Loos and in a patrol encounter at Givenchy.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Low clouds and rain prevented flying in the daytime. Bombs were dropped at night-time on hostile billets and hutments in the vicinity of Bapaume.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, July 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was hostile artillery firing on the northern portion of the British front.

Flying was only possible for a short period yesterday. We brought down three hostile machines. Two British machines are missing.

RAIDING.

LONDON, July 27th.
1.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided the neighbourhood of Sailly-Laurette, Neuville-Vitasse, Arleux-en-Gohelle and Lens and brought back several prisoners.

Hostile artillery were active between the Somme and the Ancre, and there was reciprocal artillery firing in the La Bassée Canal sector.

GERMANS SURRENDER IN SHOALS.

LONDON, July 28th.
10.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—British tanks contributed largely to the French success at Montdidier on July 23rd.

The German withdrawal from the wooded hill west of Morisel is probably only the first fruits of the French planned drive of the horse-shoe wedge in the German line west of the Avre on a two-mile front, gaining the high ground overlooking him in the north and south. About three dozen tanks participated. The Germans were taken at a complete disadvantage, and the front was carried with little loss.

Prisoners surrendered in shoals.

The tanks rendered signal service, dealing with machine-gun points and crushing guns and teams if they did not surrender. The French position in this vitally important sector is immensely improved.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

CONTINUED PROGRESS.

PARIS, July 28th.

A communiqué states:—Northwards of the Marne we continued to progress at night-time when our elements reached the right bank and approached the road southwards of the Ourcq, and our right approached the Dormans-Rheims road.

We repulsed several attacks on our new positions southward of Mont Sanson, also north-eastward of St. Hilaire.

GLORIOUS PERFORMANCES OF TANKS.

Since July 18th our Tanks have gloriously participated in the battle, drove in the enemy lines and facilitated the forward rush of our infantry. They constantly accompanied or preceded the Allied advance and attacked centres of resistance and enemy batteries.

In each section the Tanks accounted for from 15 to 20 German machine-guns and inflicted very heavy losses. Some tanks returned to the battle line four or five times on the same day.

EARLIER CABLES.

A SANGUINARY FIGHT.

LONDON, July 27th.
4.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—The capture of Ville Montoire greatly helps the French to hold the plateau over which the Chateau Thierry—Soissons road runs. The enemy must be becoming nervous of the ring the French are drawing south of Soissons, and it would not be surprising if he attempted to break the ring before our further successes in the south increased the menace.

Ville Montoire was captured after a most sanguinary fight. The Germans were ordered to hold it at all costs.

An American lieutenant killed Captain Mainkopf, the famous German airman, who had 16 victories to his credit.

ENEMY'S RESISTANCE BREAKS DOWN.

LONDON, July 28th.
3.00 a.m.

An American official report states:—The enemy's resistance broke down between the Ourcq and the Marne. The Allied troops are pursuing the enemy.

AMERICANS CAPTURE LE CHARMEL.

LONDON, July 27th.
3.10 a.m.

An American official report states:—We captured Le Charmel, between the Ourcq and the Marne on July 25th.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, July 27th.

A communiqué states:—On the right bank of the Marne we advanced north of Pontabinson.

In Champagne we carried out a local operation in the region south of Mont Sanson, and advanced a kilometre on a front of about three kilometres, capturing 200 prisoners, including seven officers.

OLD FIRST LINES RE-CAPTURED.

PARIS, July 27th.

A communiqué states:—South of the Ourcq there was reciprocal artillery firing, but no infantry action.

We captured north of the Marne on Thursday evening Preuil and Savards farm, and drove back the enemy to the southern outskirts of Binson, Orquigny, and Villers-sous-Chatillon.

Altogether 700 prisoners were captured on July 25th at Ville Montoire and Oulchy-le-Chateau.

Local attacks undertaken in Champagne, after breaking the enemy offensive on July 15th and 16th, resulted, notwithstanding enemy resistance, in our advancing a mile on a front of 13 miles east of Suippe.

North of the general line St. Hilaire-Grand Souain-Mesnilles-Hurlus we recaptured the whole of Main-de-Massiges and reoccupied our old first lines in that region.

We captured in these operations 1,100 prisoners, 200 machine-guns and seven guns.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

We felled seven enemy aeroplanes and the British felled 18 on July 25th.

We dropped 38 tons of bombs during the day and night on stations, roads, hangars and dumps near the battlefield. Fires and explosions were observed.

The British dropped four tons of bombs on Bazoches, Fere-en-Tardenois, and Mont Notre Dame.

ENEMY RETREAT NORTH OF THE MARNE.

PARIS, July 28th.

A communiqué states:—Under the continuous pressure of French and Allied troops for several days past the Germans to-day retreated on the whole front north of the Marne.

Our troops, pressing the enemy rear-guards, reached a line Bruyères-Ville Neuve-Surieux—Courmont—Passy—Vrigny—Cuisles—Lanuville—Chammuz. The right bank of the Marne is cleared on a wide front. We continued to progress more than 15 kilometres north-east of Chateau Thierry.

SITUATION COMPLETELY IN HAND.

LONDON, July 26th.
11.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—An interesting feature of General Gouraud's minor operations in restoring the line is the ease with which difficult positions have been retaken. Thus Main-de-Massiges, which was taken at a big cost in the Champagne offensive in 1915, and was one of the strongest points on our line from Rheims to Argonne, was captured by the Germans on July 15th, but was retaken by the merest handful of men and more prisoners were captured than the total in the French attacking force. On part of our old line, Butte-du-Mesnil, which was reconquered next day, was a correspondingly slight effort, and by now the second line of our abandoned covering zone has been reoccupied as far as the Suippe. There has been greater progress on the Roman road between Suippe and Rheims. The success of these operations, in face of heavy counter-attacks, proves that the French Commander has the situation in eastern Champagne completely in hand.

GERMANS LIVING IN AN INFERNO.

LONDON, July 28th.
6.10 a.m.

The news of the German retreat is the most momentous since Generalissimo Foch counter-attacked, for it is tantamount to the enemy's admission of defeat. The obstinate resistance of the Germans opposed to the patient but relentless pressure exercised by the Allies led many to believe that the enemy Command would rather sacrifice his troops in a hopeless struggle than order their retirement, which would finally shatter the belief of the German people in the invincibility of their leaders. It had been even suggested that the enemy was preparing a counter-attack, or, at least, might make a stand on a new line, namely, Soissons—Chatillon, for the ruggedness of the country and the huge forces still at his disposal had made a surprise not out of the question. The Germans, however, who are packed in a cul-de-sac 15 miles wide in the north and 12 miles in the south—have been living in an inferno of fire.

LATEST CABLES.

They have been subjected to a murderous cannonade from three sides and were unable latterly to use the railways, their only means of supply being a narrow winding hill road, and where they were beyond the reach of our gunfire they were incessantly bombed by our airmen day and night.

The successful British advance west of Rheims after the capture of Vrigny was the first blow which made the enemy realise the danger to his forces in the south. Then followed the fall of vital points west of the salient, Ville Montoire and Oulchy-le-Chateau, while the capture of Reuil and the French advance north of Pontabinson gave the Allies a new section of railway and enabled an incessant murderous cannonade of a five mile strip on the Marne between Verneuil and Chatillon, to which the Germans are still desperately clinging.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

GENERAL GOURAUD'S EXCELLENT TACTICS.

PARIS, July 28th.

A Havas Agency message states:—Despite all the German counter-attacks the south-west face of the Soissons—Rheims bulge continues to improve.

The French and Americans made further important progress towards Fere-en-Tardenois and are now less than three miles from this important road junction through which troops in the western bulge are re-victualled. This town, as every line of communication within the salient, is being subjected to a constant bombardment either from the artillery or aeroplanes and is virtually commanded by the Allies.

The enemy had crowded 400,000 men and accumulated immense quantities of supplies and ammunition in the salient before his attack on July 15th, as he expected to advance swiftly.

The other point of the bulge that is being especially shelled is the railway bridge thrown by the Germans across the Aisne at Missy, six miles east of Soissons, to supply their troops. Long-range guns are also firing at the other two junctions at Bazoches and Fismes, well back in the battle area between Soissons and Rheims. Through Fismes have to pass most of the supplies for the south-eastern corner of the salient east of Rheims.

In Champagne, the front line is restored as before the German onslaught, and General Gouraud has re-occupied his old positions between the river Suippe and Massiges.

When the German attack was launched on July 15th, General Gouraud slightly drew back that line so as to give battle on positions he had prepared and leave a wide No Man's Land for the enemy to cross and for the French artillery to turn its thunder on. This provisional withdrawal has proved so excellent in tactics that the Germans lost there 50,000 men. It is this ground which General Gouraud recovered during the last few days by continual pressure.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIED TROOPS GAIN ADVANTAGES.

PARIS, July 26th.

A Havas Agency message states:—The eighth day of the battle was one of the most successful and was marked by a fresh series of important advantages won by the Allied troops. The Germans made several violent counter-attacks, notably towards Dormans on the Marne and south of Rheims, but were everywhere thrown back, while, north of the Ourcq, Allied troops pushed steadily towards Fere-le-Ville and Oulchy-le-Chateau, which were captured. Between the Marne and the Ourcq, the Allies progressed in the same direction towards Fere-en-Tardenois, which lies nearly in the centre of the original salient. The front line is now four and a-half miles west of this town, which is the German supply centre and the junction of seven roads.

The Allied artillery is now giving the enemy no rest. Practically every road in the salient is now under fire.

Airmen dropped over 30 tons of bombs yesterday on various positions. The number of unwounded prisoners taken since July 18th was over 25,000 on Tuesday.

GENERAL FAYOLLE DECORATED.

PARIS, July 26th.

A Havas Agency message states that President Poincaré went to Chateau Thierry to deliver to General Fayolle, Commander-in-Chief of a group of Armies, the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The President also visited some villages recently reconquered—Longpont, Torcy, Coeurnor, etc.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPEATED ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, July 27th.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy, reinforced, repeatedly attacked near Kuoi Bridge on the Semani in attempting to drive us from the river, but was repulsed, with heavy losses. We captured 100 prisoners.

An enemy attempt to cross the Semani, near Jacodina, failed.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MERCANTILE CRUISER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, July 27th.

The Admiralty report:—The armed mercantile cruiser *Marmora* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on July 23rd.

Ten of the crew are missing.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, July 27th.

A British torpedo-boat destroyer ran ashore and sank on July 24th.

Thirteen of the crew are missing.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY MILITARY OBJECTIVES BOMBED.

LONDON, July 27th.

The Admiralty report:—During the period July 18th 24th Air Force units, co-operating with the Navy, dropped 15 tons of bombs, with good results, upon military objectives at Zebrugge, Bruges and Ostend.

Six hostile machines were destroyed and eight driven down uncontrollable. Five British machines are missing.

BRITISH SEAPLANES BOMB CATTARO.

ROME, July 27th.

The Chief of the Naval Staff announces that British seaplanes on July 25th re-attacked the military works and harbour of Cattaro, inflicting important damage, especially on an aerodrome and submarine base.

Italian seaplanes, on July 26th, successfully bombed an aerodrome at Lagosta, causing a large fire.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT COMPANY TAXATION JUDGMENT.

LONDON, July 28th.

The newspaper *Financier* emphasises the importance to rubber companies of the judgment favouring the Merliman Rubber Estates claim against the Revenue Authorities. It is understood the decision permits the company to add to its capital in computing the tax any additional sums spent out of revenue in developing its estate.

PAPAL NUNCIO TO CHINA.

LONDON, July 29th.

The Pope has appointed Monsignor Petrelli, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, Papal Nuncio to China.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 28th.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu's report states:—The market is unchanged and the tone is good.

Shanghai exchange has hardened to 4/8.

LONDON, July 28th.

The silver market is unchanged.

SILVER SHORTAGE IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, July 25th.

The Government is issuing five piastre notes to meet the silver shortage.

EARLIER CABLES.

WARNING TO MUNITION STRIKERS.

LONDON, July 26th.

A Government announcement warns a number of munition workers who have struck that they will become liable to the Military Service Acts if they do not resume work before July 29th.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LABOUR CONDITIONS.

LONDON, July 28th.

The Minister of Munitions has announced that immediately the strikers resume work a Committee, consisting of representatives of the Government, trade unions and employers will be appointed to investigate the labour conditions which rendered an embargo necessary and to advise upon its administration and consider what measures may be adopted to maintain the increase in output of munitions.

LATER.

SITUATION DISTINCTLY IMPROVED.

LONDON, July 28th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Ministry of Munitions to-night announces that communications received to-day from all parts of the country indicate that the situation is distinctly improved, and that the majority of the strikers in all probability will return to work on July 29th.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE

SITTINGS CONCLUDED.

LONDON, July 28th.

The formal sittings of the Imperial War Conference have been concluded and satisfactory results have been achieved.

LONDON, July 28th.

Mr. Walter Long, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, said the War Conference had done extremely well and had completed everything that had not been done at last year's Conference. An outstanding feature was that with regard to trade questions concerted Empire action had been secured which, while preserving intact the self-governing nations' autonomy, would secure uniformity of Empire action and ensure much more satisfactory results when peace comes.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, July 27th.

It is officially stated that the Gourko report cabled on July 25th is absolutely untrue.

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, July 27th.

A Russian wireless report states:—In Petrograd there were 111 cases of cholera yesterday.

UKRAINIAN RAILWAY WORKERS ON STRIKE.

Ukrainian railway workers have struck, the Germans having confiscated the food reserved for the railway workers.

GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY

IMPORTANT DEBATE.

LONDON, July 27th.

A Government three-line Whip, head of "Most important," has been issued for the debate on July 28th on Mr. Dillon's motion condemning the Government's Irish policy as alienating and exasperating the Irish people, and declaring that the only true solution of the problem "is to put in operation without delay the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic utterance at Washington's grave."

KING OF GREECE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

ATHENS, July 27th.

While the train in which King Alexander was returning from the Serbian Front was standing in the station at Florina, an enemy aeroplane dropped a bomb close to the engine, but no damage resulted.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ITALY.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.

General March, in his weekly statement, has announced that trained American combatant troops from France have begun to arrive in Italy.

Summing up the Marne position, he said the most striking advance since July 25th has been the British west of Rheims, which is especially dangerous for the enemy forces in the south.

AMERICAN STRENGTH IN FRANCE.

Mr. Baker told the Senate Committee that there are now 1,250,000 Americans in France, and it was expected that 300,000 will be transported in July.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

JAPANESE DETACHMENTS CO-OPERATING.

PARIS, July 27th.

Petit Parisien states that Japanese detachments landed at Vladivostok weeks ago. They are co-operating with the Czechoslovaks north of Nikolstovsk-suriisk.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

FRENCH EXPORT BANK.

PARIS, July 25th.

A Havas Agency message says:—In the course of yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of France, the Minister of Commerce, M. Clementel, said he intended to introduce a Bill for the foundation of an Export Bank with a capital of £4,000,000, in which the State would participate by advancing one million, so as to assist export development, which would be of vital importance to France after the war.

EX-GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA KILLED.

PARIS, July 28th.

A Havas Agency message states that the death is reported of M. Van Vollenhoven, former Governor of Indo-China and Captain of Infantry in Morocco. He was killed in action, and had been wounded twice.

SIAMESE AIRMEN FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, July 28th.

A message from the Havas Agency states that the newspapers comment favourably on the expected coming of Siamese airmen to France, and voice the gratitude of the country to the friendly Kingdom.

OBITUARY.

LORD WENLOCK.

LONDON, July 27th.

The death is announced of Lord Wenlock. Deceased, who was born in 1833, entered the Army in 1876 and was promoted Colonel in 1903. He saw service in the Nile Expedition and also in South Africa.

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MANILA	"YUENSANG" ...	2nd Aug, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" ...	3rd Aug, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG" ...	4th Aug, 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG" ...	5th Aug, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ...	6th Aug, 3 p.m.

MANILA LINE.—This Line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the "KWAISANG" and "VITIM". Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 28th 5.05.—Warning to Phulien and Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon in Lat. 21 deg. N. Long. 131 deg. E. direction of motion and velocity unknown.

July 29th 11.25.—Warning to Phulien and Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon in Lat. 23 deg. N. Long. 118 deg. E. direction N.W. velocity unknown.

July 29th, at 19.10.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly over N. China and the Visayas, and has decreased slightly to modernly elsewhere. A typhoon developed yesterday to the west of the Balinghai Channel, and is now situated about 100 miles to the N.E. of Pratas Island, travelling north-westward.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 45.18 inches, against an average of 50.55 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Road ... W. and S.W. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy, squally and rain later.

Formosa Channel ... Cyclonic gales.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Canton ... No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan ... No. 1.

A SPIRITUAL DISASTER.

[BY HALL CAINE.]

A telegram from Rome saying that the Papal Secretary of State has conveyed to the British Government the thanks of the Holy See for the willingness with which they accepted the Vatican's proposal to spare Cologne from bombardment on the day of the *fete of Corpus Christi* gives us "furiously to think." Clearly, the Vatican, even after the events of Thursday, thinks it has achieved a great spiritual triumph. Some of us who may be non-Catholics, but are certainly not wanting in reverence for the head of the Catholic Church, think the appeal of the Pope and the response of the British Government constituted a spiritual disaster of the most appalling magnitude, an ethical as well as a military error which has left the world immeasurably worse than it found it.

That the Pope's appeal was inspired by the purest and loftiest motives goes without saying, and it did not require Lord Robert Cecil's protest to prove that the Government's response was prompted by the highest impulse—reverence for religion, respect for one of the principal feasts of the Roman Church, humanity towards the women and little children who take part in the Cologne procession, and perhaps, incidentally, but quite properly, the desire of showing the neutral world with what higher motives than those of our enemies we were waging war. None the less, it was an astounding blunder from the beginning—a blunder that had its origin in want of historical memory, want of knowledge of the psychology of the enemy, want of imagination, and even want of logical thought.

THE CASE.

Permit me to state the case as (in the light of the sequel) thousands of British and French people are now seeing it—

1.—Corpus Christi is not the festival of which the Roman Church has most reason to be proud. It began badly; it became symbolical of the most tyrannical exercise of sacerdotal power; for centuries it had harmful religious associations.

2.—As a consequence, the procession of Corpus Christi has long been discouraged in Catholic communities where religious liberalism has attained to a supremacy, and it has been suppressed in nearly all Protestant countries.

3.—Nevertheless, the annual procession still survives in many parts of Italy, Belgium, and Austria, and it has even been permitted to the Italian community in London, although it was forbidden, or abandoned at Westminster ten years ago.

4.—Therefore the proposed procession of the Host at Cologne was no more than an accidental survival, not differing from similar survivals in other towns in the enemy countries, or in the countries of the Allies, and having no higher or better or more special claim.

5.—On the contrary, the Archbishop of Cologne, at whose petition the Pope made his appeal, had no claim whatever to the consideration of the Allies, having been from the first days of the war, and throughout the period of it, the most hostile and intolerant of all German ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church.

6.—In granting a particular indulgence to this ecclesiastic, the Foreign Office (or the Government as a whole) unwittingly went out of its way to show favour to a person who has shown none to us; and by omitting to extend to other enemy communities a similar immunity from attack, and to demand from our enemies a reciprocal amnesty for our own Catholic communities (especially at Liège, the birthplace of the procession) it did an injustice to the one and a grievous wrong to the other.

7.—While our air forces were being obstructed the innocent children of Cologne were probably being told to pray for the destruction of their enemy and for the conquest of our country. The long-range German guns were certainly firing shells on a church in Paris, and the German airmen were dropping bombs on a Red Cross hospital at the front.

8.—Although the Pope (as befits his exalted character and his heavy responsibility) has since most properly expressed his wrath at these outrages, he took no precautions in advance to obtain from our enemies concessions equal to those he asked of us, and neither did our Foreign Office take any step to demand them.

9.—Result—intense heightening of moral indignation, amounting to the bitterness of hatred, among the Allied peoples, and a yet deeper hardening of the hearts of our enemies.

JUST COMPLAINT.

If the Pope will use his high holy authority to prevail upon the whole of the belligerents to abstain, by reciprocal arrangement, from air attacks on non-combatant communities on all the festivals of the Church in every country, he will undoubtedly do much to deepen the moral sense of the world by strengthening its consciousness of the antagonism of war to religion. But until he does that, we of the Allied Nations have just cause to complain of the acceptance by the British Government of a one-sided, unimaginative and illogical appeal, which has produced precisely the opposite effect, and lowered beyond calculation the spiritual atmosphere of the world.

Permit me, in the same connection, to make a tidy but emphatic protest against the theory (too long and generally held, personally responsible for blood-guiltiness in the execution of the orders which have been given him by his higher

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

GERMANY AND THE PACIFIC

WHY THE ISLANDS SHOULD NOT BE RETURNED.

Mr. Robert Stout, writing to *The Times* from Wellington, New Zealand, enunciates the following view:—"It is said that Germany must get back her Pacific island colonies. What colonies? She never had any colonies in the Pacific. She seized some islands contrary to the wishes of their inhabitants, and she has governed them as autocrats govern, but she has had no colonies. The number of Germans settled in the whole of the Pacific islands is negligible. The war, it is said, is to put down autocracy, and it would be a peculiar ending to the war if the Allies handed over the inhabitants of the Pacific islands to the tender mercies of Germany. True democracy must, I assume, recognise the declaration of Thomas Jefferson, who said: 'Governments are instituted amongst men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed' and did not another eminent American, Abraham Lincoln, say, 'No man is good enough to govern another man without the other's consent'?"

Let me refer to the islands of Upolu and Savaii, the main islands of the Samoan group. These two islands, and the small islands adjacent to them, were seized by the Germans during the Boer war, with the consent of the British Government. I visited Samoa, and I have known many Chiefs of the group. Two Chiefs came as Ambassadors to New Zealand in 1886; Malietoa, the then King of Samoa, petitioned her Majesty Queen Victoria to annex Samoa to Britain. The New Zealand Government strongly urged that her Majesty's Government should yield to the Samoans' request, but, as in other cases of Pacific islands, it was refused. On my trip through Upolu in 1882 I met no Chief but who was anxious that Britain should own their islands. There were then three parties in Upolu—one of which Malietoa was Chief; another had Mataafa as Chief, and a third Taimase. There are three religions in Samoa—the London Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic, and the Methodist. Malietoa and his people were members of the London Missionary Society's churches, Mataafa was Roman Catholic, and Taimase was Methodist. Malietoa had by far the most numerous following. These islands had been civilised by British people. The first missionary was Williams. In every village there was a school, presided over by a Samoan schoolmaster. There were two high schools in Upolu, one for boys at Ulaeonga, and another for girls near Apia. The Germans, however, through the weakness of the British Government, were allowed to take Upolu and Savaii. When the present war broke out the New Zealand forces landed at Apia and took possession, and they are there now. It would be a cruel thing to allow Germany to again rule the Samoans. It would be contrary to the Samoan wish; they do not approve of German rule. To show how thorough it is, I may mention the following facts:—(1) None of the missionaries or teachers are allowed to teach English in Samoa; (2) one of the Samoans was a student for missionary work, and as he intended to leave Samoa and go to Niue, he desired to learn English, as many of the Niue natives can speak English. The missionary was not allowed to teach this solitary missionary student the English language—he had to go to Auckland to learn it.

If the Allies are to carry out democracy and to overturn autocracy it would be impossible to grant the Germans the control of Samoa. The Samoan race is one of the finest Polynesian races. They seem purer Polynesians than any of the other inhabitants I have seen in the other islands, and, surely, the Allies will not allow them to be ruled contrary to their wishes.

command, however brutal and inhuman they may be. This plea for the soldier, which is being used to palliate the miscreants who bombarded the Red Cross hospitals on Corpus Christi Day, is founded on a popular fallacy. That the moral law knows nothing about the doctrine hardly needs to be said, but British military law is equally ignorant of such nonsense. Indeed (according to a judgment of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen) it clearly declares that when a soldier carries out an order which involves the committing of a crime, or even the risk of committing a crime, he comes under the jurisdiction of the criminal law.

Thus the airman who, bombs a hospital believing it to be an arsenal, may perhaps be innocent; but if he has taken no reasonable care to assure himself that it is in fact an arsenal, he is probably guilty. To shoot a man who cannot shoot back, to kill without the danger of being killed, is murder. And the just punishment of murder (that murder may not be committed) is death.

Therefore, instead of parleying with the enemy airmen who are brought down in the act of committing cowardly crimes (still less providing them with coffee and cigarettes our just and proper course is to deal with them as we should deal with any other malefactors—the cell, the dock, and the gallows, or the shorter shrift of a blank wall and a firing party.

There will be fewer crimes committed in war when it is realised that the criminals who order them are often no more guilty than the criminals who carry them out. We need not ask ourselves what German military law says on this subject, since the crimes are committed on Allied soil. Neither need we pay much heed to the argument that the German soldier may be compelled to obey or die. If the price of life is moral death, it is not necessary that any of us should live. When the Judgment Day comes it will not merely be the man who orders a murder to be done but also the man who does it who will be damned.

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[9266-1]

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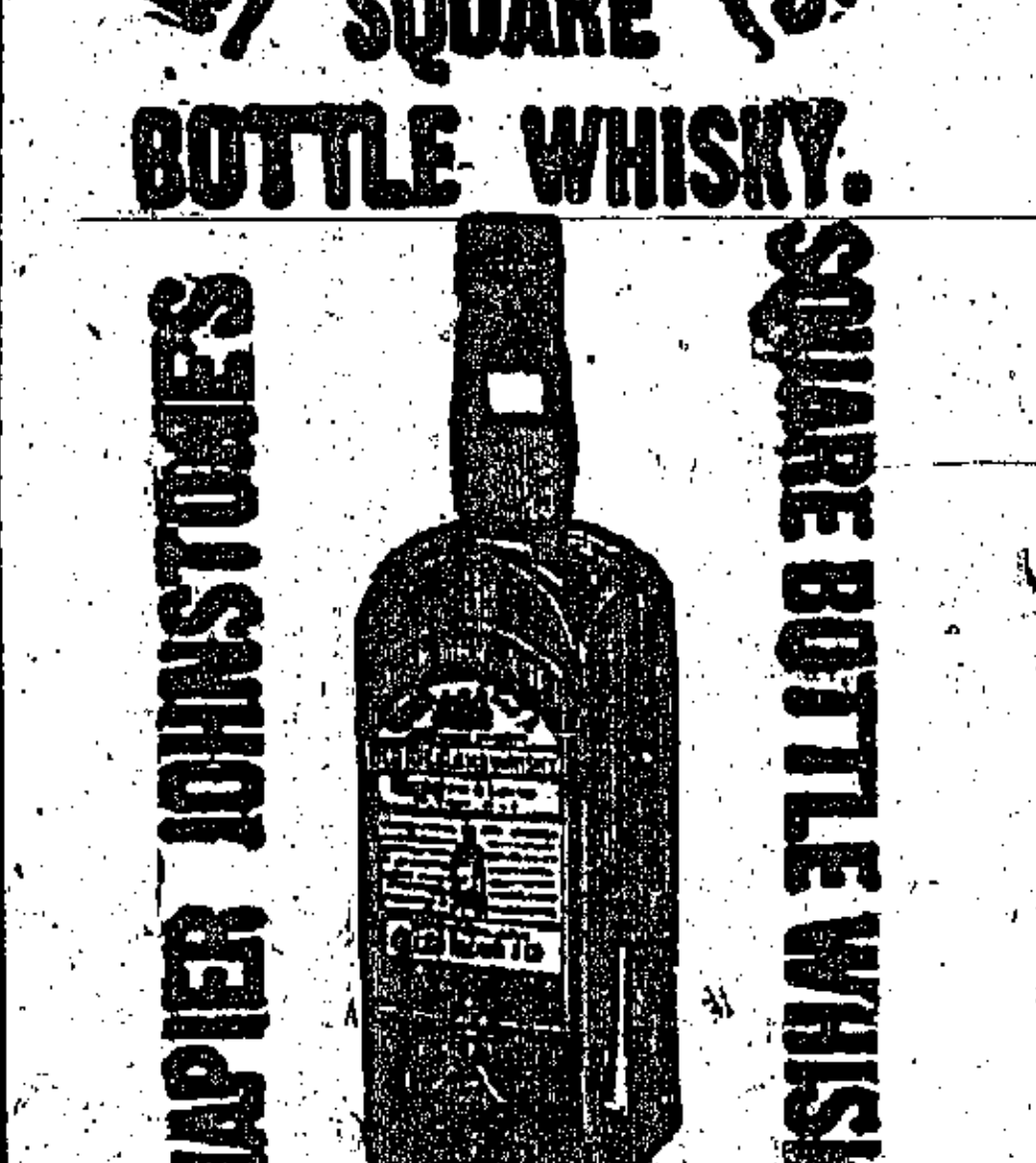
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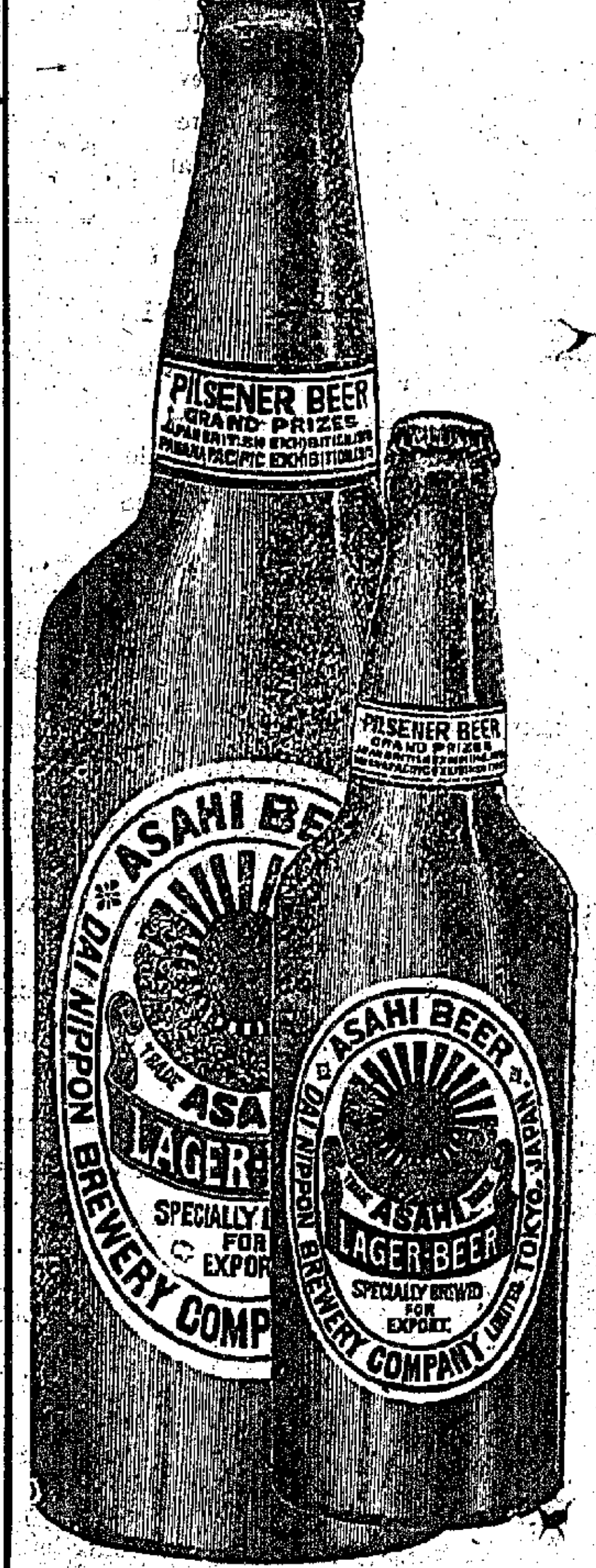
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SHANGHAI	"HUAI KUI"	On 31st July, Noon.
WUHSI, CHEFOO & TIENSTEIN	"HUICHOW"	On 31st July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIFONG"	On 1st Aug. 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 5th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUANGKIANG"	On 6th Aug. Noon.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,600 Tons ... SAT. 17th Aug. 11 A.M. NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 Tons ... SAT. 14th Sept. 11 A.M.	
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NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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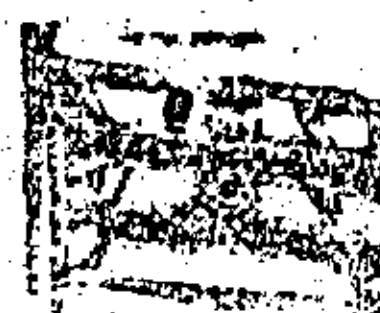
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